

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's, land's Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June, 1864.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1900.

New Series—Vol. XX. No. 11

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,
—BY—
N. G. Osteen,
SUMTER, S. C.
TERMS:
\$1.50 per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS:
One Square first insertion.....\$1.00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
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Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

THE CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

France Submits Propositions Under Four Heads.

Washington, Oct 4.—Propositions of a far reaching character concerning China are being presented in rapid succession to this government. The state department had no sooner disposed of one of these propositions today, by delivering a response to the German government, than it was confronted by an even more important proposition submitted by the French government, and within half an hour this was formally seconded by the Russian government.

The answer to Germany covered the subject of punishing Chinese offenders and made known that the United States had instructed Minister Conger along the lines suggested by Germany. These instructions look toward securing the names of the persons deserving chastisement, also whether the punishments accord with the gravity of the crimes committed and finally, in what manner the United States and the other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted. Aside from these specific purposes of the note, it is regarded as important chiefly in establishing the most satisfactory relations between the governments at Washington and Berlin.

The Franco-Russian proposal takes a much broader scope and submits a programme under which the negotiations for a complete settlement can be carried forward. The French charge, M. Thiebaud, handed the proposition to Secretary Hay after noon today and held a brief conference concerning it. Half an hour later M. de Wollant, the Russian charge, arrived at the state department and handed to Mr Hay a note expressing Russian approval of the propositions just submitted by France. Mr Hay gave no formal answer to the two communications, as they will go first to the president at Canton.

The Franco-Russian proposition is under four heads, namely: First, the punishment of the guilty parties; second, interdiction of the shipment of arms into China; third, payment of indemnity to the powers; and fourth, sufficient guarantees for the future.

In addition, a suggestion is made for the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Peking; for the raising of the Taku forts, and for the maintenance of a line of communication between Peking and the sea.

The impression here, in advance of action on these propositions by our government is that they contain nothing essentially unfitting them to be subjects of consideration in a final settlement. The difficulty which is likely to arise lies in the placing of proper limitations upon the scope of each head. This is particularly true of the subject of guarantees and, perhaps, of that of indemnity. Still, as already suggested, each is undoubtedly a most proper subject for discussion when the final negotiations are reached and therefore, M. Delcasse's broadest proposition, while likely to consume some time in reducing them to ultimate and binding form, may be said to have a fair reception awaiting them.

As to the introduction of arms the state department has intimated that there may be a question as to its wisdom, and there is reason to believe, also, that Germany will not view that particular feature with approval. But there appears to be good reason to expect that a middle ground will be reached by confining the interdiction of arms to a specified period, possibly to be fixed by the time required by China within which to pay the indemnity. The chief objection to the proposition is in its being permanent in its present form.

What the United States government particularly desires to avoid is entering into a programme that leans in any manner toward the maintenance of a foothold on Chinese soil and if the other propositions relative to the maintenance of a line of free and safe communication between Peking and the sea, and to the lega-

tion guards, can be modified in the direction of temporary expedients they will be more likely to receive the support of our government. It is apparent from the complexity of the latest Franco-Russian proposal that the phase of negotiation thus initiated will take some time to dispose of it.

Chinese Happenings.

Americans at Tien Tsin Oppose Withdrawal of Troops.

Tien Tsin, Monday, Oct 1, via Shanghai, Oct. 4.—At a meeting of American citizens at Tien Tsin the following resolution was adopted: We, citizens of the United States, deplore the contemplated withdrawal of a large part of the United States troops in North China. We feel the work of the allied armies is far from accomplished and that the refusal of the American government to take its part therein is sure to be regarded by the allies as an unworthy act and by the Chinese as a sign of indifference and we urge our government to carry to an end the work it has so honorably and efficiently begun and to maintain a sufficient force here to secure the protection of American mercantile and missionary interests until a settlement of the present trouble is accomplished.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PEKIN BEGUN.

Pekin, Sept. 30, via Tien Tsin, Oct 2, via Shanghai, Oct 4.—The withdrawal of the United States force from Peking will begin next Wednesday, Oct. 3. The marines, Maj. Wm. P. Biddle commanding, will march to Tien Tsin and the Fourteenth infantry regiment will follow them closely. The American garrisons at Ho Si Wu and Pei Tsang will also be withdrawn.

Most of the allied generals are opposed to the campaign of revenge which it is supposed the Germans have in view. The Germans are planning a movement east of Tung Chow to capture the arsenal.

Hoodwinking the Powers.

The Duplicity of Chinese Authorities Strongly Suspected.

London, Oct 6, 4 15 a. m.—It is reported in St Petersburg, according to the correspondent of the Times, at the Russian capital, that the Chinese fleet in Formosa straits attempted to engage the Russian armored cruiser Rurik, but the latter's speed frustrated the plan.

The correspondent says it is probable that the allied squadrons will force the Chinese fleet to capitulate or will destroy it.

Shanghai telegrams announce that the imperial edict dated Sept 30, ordering the court to be removed to Si Guan Fu was issued owing to the famine at Tai Yuan Fu, capital of the province of Shan Si. They also express the opinion that the object of the recent edicts regarding the degradation of Chinese personages of high rank is merely to gain time and to enable China to be in a better position to defy the powers as the new capital will be virtually inaccessible from the coast.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, discussing this aspect of the case, remarks: "The German troops have no means of transport and any attempt to follow the Chinese court would be therefore quite futile."

He says that the Chinese firmly believe in the existence of a Russo-German agreement under which Russia will take all the territory north of the great wall and Germany the provinces of Chi Li and Shan Tung.

The Times' representative at Shanghai says: "It is believed here that highly inflammatory edicts are being issued secretly and that the recent public edicts are only intended to hoodwink the powers."

Manila, Oct 4.—The new Philippine commission today appropriated \$287,000 (Mexican) for the payment of sundry expenses during September and also donated \$1,500 (Mexican) to the widow of the loyal and efficient Filipino president of the town of Santa Cruz, vengeance murdered by the insurgents. The purpose is to show the United States government's intention to protect its friends and faithful servants, the Illoios of Pany island and its civil government.

A detachment of the Forty fourth regiment, in Boholia, one of the Visayan group, has encountered a force of the enemy, killing 30 of them. One American was killed.

NEGROES RULE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Name a Colored Man for State Chairman.

From the State.

Columbia, Oct 4.—The State Republican convention met yesterday in the hall of the house of representatives. For three days prior to the convention a hot fight has been waged as to the state chairmanship. Deas, always one of Webster's right hand men, a colored man, led the fight, and he is on top. He has been made State chairman, being the first to hold the place since Robt Elliott. The convention was nearly three hours late in assembling yesterday owing to the fight going on. When it was called to order Deas stated that he had won his battle and the convention would amount to nothing more than a ratification of what had been accomplished. Such proved to be the case, and Webster, Tolbert and other white leaders step aside so far as this convention and the State organization are concerned. Smalls defeating Wheeler, a white man, for vice chairman.

At 2 20 o'clock the convention was called to order by State Chairman R. R. Tolbert and the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. W. W. Beckett of the Charleston district. While the convention call was being read by Secretary Johnson, Gen. Robert Smalls and E. W. Screven stuck up on the desk engraved portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt. The convention's personnel was about the same as in past years.

Sumter county was represented by R. M. Wallace, G. W. Murray, R. H. Richardson, W. W. Ramsey, Jr., and W. T. Andrews.

The State executive committee was elected as follows:

At Large—R. R. Tolbert and E. A. Webster.

First District—J. A. Baxter, G. A. Reed, T. L. Grant.

Second—E. J. Dickerson, W. S. Dixon, P. Simpkins.

Third—J. S. Adams, A. C. Merriok, R. E. Williams.

Fourth—B. F. Means, L. F. Goldsmith, L. W. C. Blacklock.

Fifth—W. E. Boykin, F. R. Massey, C. J. Pride.

Sixth—Dr. J. R. Levy, E. J. Sawyer, R. A. Stewart.

Seventh—A. Lathrop, W. W. Ramsey, Jr., J. H. Abbey.

The presidential electors nominated are:

At Large—Dr. Crum and L. W. C. Blacklock.

First—Geo. Holmes, Beaufort.

Second—T. A. Odum, Edgefield.

Third—J. W. Tolbert, Ninety-Six.

Fourth—H. H. Felton, (white).

Fifth—R. P. Roberts, Cherokee.

Sixth—M. K. Holloway, Marion.

Seventh—Geo. W. Murray, Sumter.

Gen. Smalls then moved to proceed with the nomination of a full State ticket.

Deas moved to lay the motion on the table as a piece "of absolute foolishness," but later withdrew the motion.

Gen. Smalls then moved that a committee be appointed to name a full State ticket or report the reasons why it should not be named.

Boykin moved that Smalls be nominated governor, and moved to lay the motion on the table.

The Smalls motion was then adopted and the committee was appointed as follows:

First—G. I. Cunningham.

Second—P. Simpkins.

Third—E. F. Cochrane.

Fourth—E. W. Screven.

Fifth—W. E. Boykin.

Sixth—J. E. Wilson.

Seventh—A. Lathrop.

At Large—Robt. Smalls, chairman; E. A. Webster.

THE PLATFORM.

The report of the committee on platform was presented by Chairman Dickerson of the committee. The platform as prepared reads as follows:

The republican party of South Carolina in convention assembled reaffirms the principles of the platform adopted by the republican national convention held in Philadelphia, upon which McKinley and Roosevelt were nominated, and prides itself upon its connection with a great national party for the correction of great moral and political abuses; upon its glorious achievements for humanity and right, and upon the commercial and industrial prosperity vouchsafed to the people through its wise and judicious legislation, enforced by honest and patriotic executives.

In no crisis of the nation has more confidence been bestowed upon a chief magistrate than that through which the present administration has passed and is now passing, and in no case has that confidence been more worthily bestowed than upon that plain, honest and patriotic man of the people, Wm. McKinley. No president has ever con-

tended with more grave and difficult problems and no president has ever contributed more to their happy and just solution. It was but just and proper that President McKinley should have received a unanimous re-nomination at the hands of his party, and the American people show their good judgment and love for the nation when they demand and guarantee his reelection in November next, to the end that four years more of prosperity may attend the people and that the nation may be saved from impending disaster and ruin.

The Democratic party after shifting issues from 16 to 1 has now settled upon the bogus issue of "imperialism" and claims that "no people should be governed without their consent," while the people of this and other southern States have constitutions and laws thrust upon them by a minority which deprives the minority of the right to say under what laws and by whom they shall be governed.

We endorse the administration in its domestic and foreign policy and stand firmly with it in suppressing the insurrection in the Philippine islands, and condemn the Democratic party for aiding and abetting the Filipinos in their unwise course in striking down the hand that is lifted to help them.

We condemn the Democratic party for its illegal and unjust election laws; for its blind partisanship in the selection of commissioners and managers of election and for its boasted policy of disfranchising 100,000 voters of the right of suffrage and we point out to the world that this is imperialism run mad.

Upon these issues we invoke the aid of all patriotic citizens of the State in the election of McKinley and Roosevelt for president and vice president respectively to the end that peace and good will, honor and prosperity may attend the people and the nation throughout its borders.

The platform was unanimously adopted, though one man wanted something said about the lynch law.

The committee on nominations then reported as follows through Gen. Smalls:

"The committee on nominations for a State ticket beg leave to report that they have considered the expediency of placing a State ticket in the field, and after careful consideration, they are unanimously of the opinion that it would be impracticable and inadvisable at this time to make nominations for State officers in view of the fact that the present unjust and unfair registration and election laws practically disfranchise nine-tenths of the Republican voters of this State."

"FORCE BILL IF NECESSARY"

New York, Oct 3.—"Negro disfranchisement the paramount issue" was the subject discussed by several speakers at a mass meeting of colored people in Cooper union tonight. It was conducted by the Colored Citizens' league. The hall was filled and about half the people present were white.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the disfranchising of negroes in southern States; calling on congress to reduce the representation of such States to a proportion to votes cast; asking congress to pass laws for the enforcement of 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution and "a force bill if necessary," protesting against lynching; asking the president to use the military force to prevent lynching; pledging the meeting to oppose the election of Mr. Bryan and favoring the election of Mr. McKinley, by way of "rebuke to recent Tammany police methods."

Bryan Nails a Lie.

Portage, Wis., Oct. 3.—W. J. Bryan's attention was today called to the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Kingman, that he received \$150,000 for insinuating upon the silver plank of the Kansas City platform, and he said: "It is hardly worth while to deny the charge of a man who hides behind a woman whose name he will not give, but in order that the most unscrupulous Republican may have no reason for repeating the charge I will say that it is absolutely false in every particular. No one ever offered, promised or gave me that sum or any other sum for urging that plank or any other plank in the Kansas City platform or any other platform. I don't know anything about Mr. Kingman, but it is said that he is a cousin of Senator Cullom, and I do know something of Senator Cullom. The senator ought to know whether his cousin is trustworthy or not and if the senator will state over his own signature that he believes what his cousin says, and is willing to represent him in an investigation of the charge I will make him a proposition which will give him an opportunity to produce his evidence."

It is estimated that the cotton crop in Texas is damaged 400,000 bales. With cotton at \$50 a bale this is a serious loss.

Adj. Gen. Floyd Compliments Militia.

Mayor Morgan's Final Report to the Governor.

Columbia, Oct 4.—The trouble in Georgetown seems to be over, and no more trouble is anticipated. The militia companies responded with great promptness to the call issued to them and yesterday Adj. Gen. Floyd issued the following special order referring thereto:

Special Order No. —

Par. I.—With the profoundest appreciation of the extraordinary promptness with which the volunteer troops of the State responded to the call of the governor in the recent threatened riot at Georgetown and alacrity with which they moved to the scene of the disturbance, is a subject of gratification to the governor, the adjutant general's department and to every worthy citizen of our State.

Par. II.—It is a subject of pride and congratulation to the whole State to see such evidence of the improvement of the volunteer service and to witness it gradually but surely reaching that standard of efficiency that bespeaks absolutely the safety and peace of the commonwealth whatever the emergency.

Par. III.—Special mention is due Capt. H. F. Wilson and the officers and enlisted men of the Sumter Light Infantry, who in the short time of 45 minutes from receipt of orders were on the train 37 strong speeding away to their destination.

Par. IV.—Special note is equally due Maj. Henry Shachte and the officers and enlisted men of the First Battalion of Charleston for great promptness and dispatch with which three companies of the battalion, the Sumter Guards, Capt. Hyde; the Washington Light Infantry Capt. Cogswell, and the German Fusiliers, Capt. Schroeder, and also the detachment from the German artillery, Lieut. Henry Nott, and the Naval Reserves, Lieut. Commander Geo. S. Legare, 180 strong in all, with rifles and additional armament of Gatling gun and Hotchkiss, were in less than three hours en route for the scene of danger.

Paragraph V.—Great credit is alike merited by the local companies of Georgetown and at near the city, composed of the Georgetown Rifle Guards, Capt. S. M. Ward; the Imperial Guards, cavalry, Capt. B. S. Bourne, and all the forces are entitled to the fullest praise for promptness and coolness as well as soldierly and gentlemanly bearing through the trouble. The governor also desires to note with pride the timely offer of Capt. Black of the Governor's Guards (but very recently reorganized), of the readiness of officers and men to obey his call. They remained in their hall about 40 strong until notified that their services would not be needed. He also appreciates the tender of the services of the Highland Volunteers, Columbia, Capt. W. N. Kirkland.

Ry order of the Commander-in-Chief, Miles B. McSweeney.

J. W. Floyd,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

The only telegram from Georgetown during the day was the following:

To Gov. McSweeney, Columbia, S. C.: Sumter Light Infantry returned home this morning. All military relieved from duty. Arrest of rioters being made by police without difficulty, and trial and convictions taking place. Everything quiet. Will write full particulars.

W. D. Morgan.

Mayor.

DOES IT PAY TO BUY CHEAP?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by A. J. China, B.

Governor McSweeney does not appear to have been as happy as usual in appointing the new State Board of Education. Some newspapers that ardently supported the Governor's candidacy in the recent primary are hot-shotting the Board's changes of text books, and many teachers find fault with the new selections.—Barnwell People.

There is no more resemblance between the cases of Louisiana and the Philippines than there is between Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party, and William McKinley, the most authoritative exponent of imperialism, militarism and trustism, the chief doctrines of the Republican party.—New Orleans Picayune, Dem.

GEN. BUTLER.

Republicans Are Gloating Over His Anti-Democratic Views.

Manufacturers' Review

Gen. Matthew C. Butler, ex-United States senator from South Carolina, is in danger of being denounced as an enemy of the South and a traitor to his party by some of the rampart party men and papers of the South, who can see only evil in every man that dares to say that Bryanism is not what the South needs. In an interview published in the New York Times, Butler is quoted as follows:

"The South has never been so prosperous at any time since the civil war as it is today, and I think that this gratifying condition of affairs is due principally to the high prices at present being paid for cotton. I believe, further, that if the present conditions continue it will only be a short time till the South is thoroughly on her feet again. In saying this I do not speak as a politician, for I have been out of politics now for many years, but from the standpoint of a southern farmer, to which class I belong."

"How about the political outlook in the south, general?"

"Well, now you have asked me a hard question. There is where the negro comes in. If it were not for him, I believe that the existence of the present political conditions in the South, which are due to the domination of populistic ideas, would undoubtedly be rebuked by the people south of Mason and Dixon's line. Many persons in the South see in protection, especially, a very beneficial thing to everybody concerned."

"How about the question of imperialism in the South?"

"Personally, I am an expansionist. I think the Democratic party made a mistake when they raised the cry of anti-imperialism, and I don't believe that there is any such thing. As for the Southern people, I don't see how any of them, especially those in the cotton business, can see anything not beneficial to them in the policy of expansion."

"I think Mr. McKinley has made a most excellent president. He is thoroughly conscientious, intensely patriotic, and has the best interest of the country, north and south, at heart."

Beverage Sounds the Note.

Senator Beveridge of India has sounded the key-note of the McKinley imperial campaign. He was put forward by the Hanna national committee to voice the spirit of the trust party and at the Auditorium in Chicago, Sept 25, he sums up the whole matter in these words:

"If the opposition says that our constitution forbids the American people to hold and govern possessions as their situation may require, I demand that they show me the denial of that power in the constitution. We are a nation. We can acquire territory. If we can acquire territory we can govern it. If we can govern it we can govern it as its situation may demand."

This is a new interpretation of the constitution. The tenth amendment to that instrument declares that:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people respectively."

Daniel Webster held the United States to be a "government of strictly limited powers, of enumerated, specified and particularized powers; and whatever is not granted is withheld."

But Senator Beveridge declares for his party that whatever is not prohibited is permissible. We can hold a subject people because the constitution does not expressly say that we shall not. This is the logic of his position.

Yet the constitution was founded upon the everlasting basis of the Declaration of Independence and that sublime deliverance has for its central principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and it holds as a self-evident truth that all men are created equal and are equally entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It was left for Senator Beveridge to sweep away both the constitution and the Declaration with an epigram.

Thieves in the Vatican.

Rome, Oct 2.—It became known to the public today that thieves had entered the Vatican, forced a safe and carried off securities worth 357,000 lire and 3,000 lire in silver. The safe, situated on the second floor, belongs to the management of the apostolic palace, which looks after the horses and carriages and the decoration of St. Peter's cathedral.

Evidently the burglars were well acquainted with the apartment and prepared.

Thus far the investigations by the Vatican police have been without results.